

The synopsis at the beginning of the book says that it "is written for those who may wish to read it but with the horticulturist and garden-lover particularly in mind." The book will probably be of little help to professional botanists, but the fact that it is written by Dr. Bailey is enough to guarantee the reader a few pleasant hours. Possibly, too, it may help to allay the irritation often felt by naturalists and botanists at the frequent changes in scientific names, especially where a name familiar because of long use is changed to something entirely unfamiliar.

GEORGE T. HASTINGS

FIELD TRIPS OF THE CLUB

WAWAYANDA CEDAR SWAMP, MARCH 26

A late touch of winter, with four inches of wet snow, on the field trip of Sunday, March 26th, on the Appalachian Trail from the Unknown Pond, on Bearfort Mountain, to Wawayanda Cedar Swamp, delayed members in reaching the rendezvous so that the entire party was never joined during the day. One automobile party which tried to reach the meeting point at the dam of the new "Upper Greenwood Lake," broke down, and their car was not rescued until several days later. The Warwick party headed by Mr. R. R. Goodlatte, spent the afternoon building a new log bridge on the Appalachian Trail across Longhouse Creek, which will be helpful when the trip is repeated in the fall.

Another section, arriving late after skidding off the muddy and snowy dirt road from Newfoundland to Moe, was warned by a friendly filling station man not to attempt to get in to the dam, so they did not, but followed the old road through the swamp, west three miles, and then returned to the Moe-Warwick road via the relocated section of the Appalachian Trail, which includes several huge hemlocks, and tall and dense stands of rhododendron. A number of lichens were found, including *Parmelia physodes*, common in the north, rare in this latitude, but rather plentiful in this high cold swamp; *Cetraria lacunosa* and *viridis*, *Nephromopsis ciliaris*, *Pertusaria velata* and *communis*, *Ramalina calicularis*, var. *fraxinea*; and several *Cladonias*, most interesting being *C. incrassata*, and *C. caespiticia*, found

growing eight to ten feet off the ground on a live red maple, an unusual habitat for this commonly earth and fallen log species.

RAYMOND H. TORREY

FIELD TRIP OF APRIL 16 TO LAKEWOOD
AND THE METEDECONK RIVER

Twenty eight members and guests enjoyed the trip along Cedar Bridge Road and the Metedeconk for the observation of early Pine Barren plants. Lunch was eaten on Beacon Hill at an elevation of 138 feet, affording an engrossing view of the Barrens for miles in every direction. In flower were found *Pyxidantha barbulata*, *Orontium aquaticum*, *Epigaea repens*, and *Chamaedaphne calculata*. Other characteristic barren plants not in flower were *Andropogon glomeratus*, *Hudsonia ericoides*, *Arenaria caroliniana*, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, and *Dendrium buxifolium*. One of the party picked up a dead twig of *Pinus rigida* with an unexpanded cone. On the cone was a well developed plant of *Cladonia cristatella*, which raised interesting speculation as to the rate of growth of this lichen.

CARL E. BLISS

TRIP OF APRIL 23 TO CARMEL, NEW YORK

Although the week preceding the trip was cold for the season of year, many herbaceous plants were seen in bloom. Among them were marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*), bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*), early saxifrage (*Saxifraga virginiana*), hepatica (*Hepatica triloba*), skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*), pussyfoot (*Antennaria canadensis*) and mouse-eared chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*).

Many trees in flower were examined and discussed. Two rare mosses, *Andreaea Rothii* and *Ulota americana*, were seen in the fruiting stage and examined by most of us with a hand lens. Those interested in lichens had a fine opportunity to study and collect; *Ramelina* and *Candelaria* were the two uncommon lichens found.

The bird enthusiasts were probably disappointed for very few birds were seen. However a dead red-shouldered hawk was found in good condition.

Fifteen people were present.

ELEANOR FRIEND

SLABSIDES, JOHN BURROUGHS'S CABIN, APRIL 30

The trip led by Dr. Clyde Fisher, to Slabsides, the cabin where John Burroughs did much of his work, west of West Park station, on the West Shore Railroad, on Sunday, April 30, was very fine. In the morning, the party inspected the cabin and climbed Julian's Point, from which there was a good view. There were about 25 on the trip and all signed in the register book at the cabin, under the head of the Torrey Botanical Club.

The afternoon gave us the red letter find, however. On the walk in the woods not more than a mile from the Burroughs place, and near Black Creek, a colony of Walking Fern was found. Nearby, on a boulder, there was a still more luxuriant colony. Dr. Fisher said that he had not known of the occurrence there, and that it was new to him in the flora near Slabsides. The hills there seem to be of red sandstone, with limestone boulders and outcrops. It was on two of these boulders that the fern was growing.

Many spring flowers, including Amelanchier, were in bloom. The only drawback was the unpleasant activity of the black flies, especially on low grounds. In the afternoon some of the party drove over to Riverby, and Julian Burroughs allowed us to enter the bark study. All thoroughly enjoyed the trip.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, JR.

AT CAMP THENDARA WITH THE GREEN MOUNTAIN CLUB,
FIELD TRIP OF MAY 13-14

Members of the Torrey Club joined with members of the Green Mountain Club in making a bird census under the leadership of Mr. Warren Eaton. This was the tenth census made by the Green Mountain Club at this season. Altogether 62 species of birds were seen. An interesting fact was that a migration wave of warblers came into the valley below the camp during the morning, with scores of black-throated blue, chestnut-sided, redstarts, and other species. Of plants, the dainty fringed polygala was abundant in the woods; by the marsh grew blue and white violets and dwarf gingseng and in drier localities the downy yellow and dog violets were abundant. One plant of the showy orchid was found in blossom and a single plant of the larger yellow lady's slipper, not yet in blossom. Mr. Atwood noted

that the latter was one that had been transplanted to its present location when a small beaver dam flooded a clump of the lady's slippers. Other patches of them had been destroyed in the last few years by the cutting of trees and stacking of wood by park workmen.

GEORGE T. HASTINGS

BRANCHVILLE NATURE STUDY CONFERENCE, MAY 19 TO 21

A party of about sixty members and friends of the Torrey Botanical Club spent the week end at Branchville, where some forty members of the Sussex County Naturalists Society joined the party for the Saturday. As in other years, Mr. and Mrs. William Gavin Taylor were the hosts. Unfortunately Mr. Taylor, after completing all plans for the conference, had to be away but Mrs. Taylor did double duty and saw that the plans were successfully carried out.

The conference included field trips led by Dr. Henry B. Kummel, State Geologist of New Jersey, to study features of local geology; by Mr. C. H. Curran of the American Museum of Natural History to study insects; by Mr. and Mrs. S. Harmsted Chubb of the museum for bird study; and by Mr. Oliver P. Medsger for plant study. There were also evening lectures and time for informal discussion.

Among the many plants in flower the large patches of mandrake (*Podophyllum peltatum*) in pastures and fields near the woods were especially noteworthy. Mr. Medsger suggested that each patch of several hundred plants was in reality a single plant, all being connected by underground stems.

In the Springdale swamp an interesting zoning of plants was noted. Going down a hill covered with sugar maples and oaks the edge of the swamp was found to be lined with black ash, red maple and various shrubs. Globe flower (*Trollius laxus*) was abundant, with bastard toad flax (*Commandra umbellata*) also in blossom and many plants of the grass of Parnassus (*Parnassia caroliniana*). Following the maples and ashes was a fringe of dwarf birch (*Betula pumila*) and willows, the hoary willow (*Salix candida*) and the beaked willow (*S. rostrata*) were common and with them an apparent hybrid. In some places tamaracks (*Larix laricina*) grew in this zone. The more open

central part of the swamp was filled with shrubby cinquefoil, (*Potentilla fruticosa*) which makes a level-topped growth of considerable extent. Plants of buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) were in blossom among the cinquefoil stems and near the edge of the swamp the smaller yellow lady's slipper (*Cypripedium parviflorum*) was not uncommon. The larger species, or variety, (*C. pubescens*) was found in blossom on the slope above the swamp. As in other years, the large clump, of yellow lady's slipper just back of the inn was in prime condition, this year with seventeen blossoms.

The following list of birds seen within a radius of two miles of the inn has been supplied by Mrs. Chubb:

American bittern	House sparrow
Great blue heron	Goldfinch
Green heron	Vesper sparrow
Spotted sandpiper	Grasshopper sparrow
Killdeer	White-throated sparrow
Bob white	Chipping sparrow
Pheasant	Field sparrow
Mourning dove	Song sparrow
Marsh hawk	Swamp sparrow
Red-shouldered hawk	Towhee
Broad-winged hawk	Rose-breasted grossbeak
Belted kingfisher	Indigo bunting
Hairy woodpecker	Scarlet tanager
Downy woodpecker	Purple martin
Northern flicker	Barn swallow
Nighthawk	Tree swallow
Chimney swift	Bank swallow
Ruby-throated hummingbird	Cedar waxwing
Kingbird	Red-eyed vireo
Crested flycatcher	Warbling vireo
Phoebe	Yellow-throated vireo
Wood pewee	Blue-headed vireo
Alder flycatcher	Black and white warbler
Least flycatcher	Worm-eating warbler
Blue jay	Blue-winged warbler
American crow	Golden-winged warbler
Starling	Cape May Warbler
Bobolink	Yellow warbler
Cowbird	Myrtle warbler
Red-winged blackbird	Chestnut-sided warbler
Meadow lark	Black-poll warbler
Baltimore oriole	Black-throated green warbler
Purple grackle	Ovenbird

Louisiana water-thrush	White-breasted nuthatch
Maryland yellow-throat	Black-capped chickadee
Canada warbler	Wood thrush
Redstart	Olive-backed thrush
Catbird	Robin
Brown thrasher	Bluebird
House wren	

Making a total of 79 species seen. Of especial interest was the bittern that stayed by a small island in the lake where everyone could watch him.

GEORGE T. HASTINGS

FIELD TRIP OF MAY 21 TO MIDLAND PARK, NEW JERSEY

Twelve members of the club enjoyed this trip to Midland Park and vicinity. Many flowering plants and trees were observed, among them four chestnut trees in good condition, pink moccasin flowers in abundance, columbine, corydalis, a fine stand of mandrake, pink azalea, Robin's plantain, and wild lupine. The party passed through a lovely grove of gray birch and through a ravine with many ferns and liverworts, sweet white violets growing among them. In the ravine are four pot holes. When the water is low all can be seen, on this day only one could be seen because of the rain the night before. The party continued to Goffle Ridge, a ridge of trap similar to that of the Palisades. Several of the party saw a cardinal and all watched a pair of humming birds about the columbine and corydalis and later resting on a tree. Twice towhees and wrens were seen.

MR. AND MRS. J. VAN SAUN

FIELD TRIP OF SUNDAY, JUNE 11

A party of five slowly wended their way up the broad path to Mt. Spitzenberg of the Blue Mountain Reservation this hot but breezy day. The view looking south from the top takes in on a clear day the spires of New York City, the Ramapos, and a good deal of eastern Westchester.

Growing on the rocks was an interesting find: *Helianthemum canadense*, the frostweed. The blossoms seem very fragile. Also one plant of *Potentilla argentea*. Blueberry bushes were heavily laden with unripe fruit. The leader was unsuccessful in finding a plant of *Corydalis sempervirens* which he had noticed here two years ago. By the aid of field glasses we inspected the estate of

Mr. Crosby Gaige where we later were to inspect the collection of rock garden plants.

The path back to Washington Street sported one bush of *Diervilla lonicera* in flower. Two or three specimens of *Asclepias quadrifolia* were also in bloom. The five to six foot, wand-like racemes of *Cimicifuga racemosa* were much in evidence and just beginning to bloom. On a side path we found a few plants of *Penstemon laevigatus*. Several clumps of *Ceanothus americanus* were almost in bloom. In a little brook which trickled under a corduroy bridge was one plant of *Veronica americana*. One *Anemonella thalictroides* was making a last stand.

Other plants noticed in full bloom were:

Lysimachia quadrifolia, *Potentilla canadensis*, *Rubus odorata*, *Erigeron pulchellus*, *E. annuus*, *Cornus paniculata*, *Dianthus Armeria*, *Achillea millefolium*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, *Sambucus canadensis*, *Trifolium agrarium*, *Melilotus officinalis*, *Sisyrinchium angustifolium*, *Hypoxis hirsuta*, *Stellaria longifolia*, *Hieracium floribundum*, *E. pratense*, *Silene latifolia*, *Lychnis alba*. *Leonurus cardiaca*, *Solanum dulcamara*.

Rudbeckia hirta, *Apocynum androsaemifolium* and *cannabinum*, and *Hieracium aurantiacum* were beginning to open their buds.

Several large specimens of the mushroom *Pluteus cervinus* were in evidence.

In the afternoon the party went to the gardens of Mr. Gaige where a series of beautifully constructed terraces and wall gardens were in the height of bloom. Noticeable were many species of campanulas, silenes, saxifragas, sedums and sempervivums, all in a most pleasing setting of rockwork. Several gardens consisting entirely of evergreens in soft green, gray, and bluish shades emphasized the desirable effects that may be attained without any floral accents. Mr. Gaige also has a very fine collection of herbs the odors of which intrigued the party very much. He had an unusual crisped and crumpled-leaved mint and a mint-scented geranium. The herbaceous garden has a summer house on one side where the party hid from the sun for a time, enjoying the vista through an arched gate of another rock garden.

All concurred that the trip was most delightful, especially the tasting of the first wild strawberries of the season.

GEORGE F. DILLMAN